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THE TABLET.——No. LXII.

"There is, generally speaking, less truth in panegyricks than in satires."

WHOEVER might be the author of the remark contained in my motto, he certainly did not mean it as a compliment upon human nature. Some of the asperity, which the observation discovers, will be taken off, when we reflect that men, who write satires, draw too lively an image of the bad qualities of others; and those, who bestow panegyricks, give too favorable a coloring to good qualities. Both may be carried to extremes, though neither originated in falsehood. It is no proof that satirical writings contain more truth than panegyrical, merely because the former excite more forcible impressions than the latter. The fact is, we are more strongly affected with the failings, than with the virtues of one another. If in company I draw a favorable character of my neighbor, my companions attend less eagerly to what I say, than when I present to their view an odious character. But this does not prove that I do not speak, with an equal degree of truth, in both instances. It only shews that there is a predisposition in men to attend more critically to the bad, than to the good qualifications, that are made the subject of conversation.

The enemies of a man are more active and vigilant in exposing his bad actions, than his friends are, in displaying the meritorious points of his character. This however is no proof that his friends depart from the truth, any more than his enemies. Men more readily make a common cause of spying out and reprobating the vices or defects of others, than they do, in searching for and proclaiming their virtues and excellencies. A vicious action rouses some of the most energetic passions of the soul. It produces in the mind more ferment and agitation than can be excited by any exhibition of virtuous deeds.

The truth contained in satire is generally more obvious, and more readily acknowledged, than in encomiums. Men, who draw upon themselves the pen of the satirist, often have other enemies to encounter besides the writer; for a satirical attack upon a man is of itself a circumstantial evidence, that his conduct deserves reproach. An innocent, virtuous man will commonly be shielded by his innocence and virtue. He will not be dangerously exposed to the shafts of slander while his character is really unimpeachable. This man may, for a long time, possess excellent qualities without their ever being a subject of special commendation. But let him once depart from a fair, virtuous line of conduct, and I cannot warrant he will long be exempt from reproof and invective. We cannot however infer, that praise would not have been equally just, while he yet was a good man, as blame is, after he becomes a bad one. In short, though it is a plausible theory, that there is, generally speaking, more truth in satire than in panegyrick, it will nevertheless not appear so, upon a strict examination. It is only true, that blame and reproach meet with a more ready reception, and assimilate better with the usual feelings of people, than praise and applause.

As it has been before hinted, men will more eagerly hunt down their enemies, than raise up their friends. The emotions of jealousy, envy, and hatred are pungent and irritating, and produce a stronger control over the mind, than the operations of friendship and humanity, which are usually tranquil and inefficacious. The unfriendly passions have, in the natural constitution of things, a very sudden and stimulating influence over human actions. If the propriety of panegyric, bestowed on my friend, is called in question, I shall, no doubt, be disposed to vindicate his character; but it may still be impossible to convince an ill-natured, envious man, that he is bound to pay any regard, either to the panegyrick itself, or to my comments upon it. When my enemy meets with reproach, I shall scarce have occasion to bring arguments to condemn him. Mankind easily believe the report of his unworthy actions, because they are predisposed to believe it. He probably is, in fact, a bad man, or he probably had not been my enemy. I cannot however imagine that panegyrick has generally less truth than satire, merely because the latter meets with more attention and credit than the former.

ANECDOTE.

MR. MORLAU, first *Physician* to the Duchess of Burgundy, going one day, we know not for what purpose, to the Prince's with a sword, was jocose upon his adjustment, and said, "Monseigneur, do not you think I resemble Capt. SPEZZAFERRO, of the Italian comedy?" It is impossible to resemble him *less*," answered the Prince, "Spezzaferro *never killed any body.*"

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 31, 1789.

IMPROMPTU on the approach of THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

FAME stretch'd her wings, and with her trumpet blew,
Great WASHINGTON, is near:—What praise *his* due!
What Title shall HE have; She paus'd and said,
Not one; HIS NAME alone strikes every Title dead.

ADDRESSES TO THE PRESIDENT.

SALEM, Nov. 3, 1789.

ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of the Town of Salem, to the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Salem, upon receiving a visit from a personage the first object of their esteem, cannot forbear expressing those sensations, which an occasion so pleasing must naturally excite. While we view it as an high honor done us, a most obliging mark of condescension and regard shewn us, in making us this visit; most readily would we manifest the satisfaction we feel, in being gratified with an opportunity of seeing the man, whose deeds have been so illustrious; and of paying our particular respects to the character, which not only the people of America, but all the world are agreed to admire and celebrate. How great soever, Sir, we had conceived our obligations to be, and how strong soever the motives of attachments we were under to you, for those military services and atchievements, from which such essential benefits have been derived, an addition to those obligations we are sensible is now made; and still further reasons of attachment are presented, from your acceptance of that important trust in our newly instituted government, which was so earnestly, and universally desired. That remarkable spirit of patriotism, of benevolence towards this people, which has been so conspicuous in your past conduct, we doubt not has determined you to this arduous undertaking.—Whatever therefore may contribute to the ease and happiness of your administration, whatever returns of respect, and dutiful submission, it becomes a grateful people to make, we wish you to receive and enjoy.

Long may you be continued, diffusing those blessings of freedom and good government, by which our prosperity shall be further promoted—Long may you be indulged a series of the best satisfactions, which the honors and enjoyments of this world can afford. And by that Almighty Being, whose agency and aid you have ever acknowledged, in those great events you have been improved to accomplish, with distinguished honors and felicities may you finally be rewarded.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

WOULD words express the feelings of my heart, I should have the happiness to demonstrate to my fellow citizens of Salem, that their affectionate address is received with gratitude, and returned with sincerity—To your goodness I refer myself for a just construction of thoughts which language will not explain.

Honored by the high, yet hazardons, appointment which my country has conferred upon me, it will be my best ambition to discharge its important trusts with fidelity—for the rest I must cast myself upon her candor, and kind indulgence.

Towards you, Gentlemen, permit me to assure you, I entertain every disposition that is due to your virtue—and the promotion of your interests will be among the most grateful of my employments.

From your own industry and enterprize you have every thing to hope that deserving men and good citizens can expect.

May your navigation and commerce flourish—your industry, in all its applications, be rewarded——your happiness, here, be as perfect as belongs to the lot of humanity— and your eternal felicity be complete!

G. WASHINGTON.

SALEM, OCTOBER 29, 1789.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 4, 1789.

Soon after The President's arrival in this town, he was presented with the following address.

To The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHEN, by the unanimous suffrages of your countrymen, you were called to preside over their public councils, the citizens of the town of Newburyport participated in the general joy, that arose from anticipating an administration, conducted by the man, to whose wisdom and valor they owed their liberties.

Pleasing were their reflections, that he, who, by the blessing of Heaven, had given them their Independence, would again relinquish the felicities of domestic retirement, to teach them its just value.

They have seen you, victorious, leave the field, followed with the applauses of a grateful country—and they now see you entwining the Olive with the Laurel, and, in peace, giving security and happiness to a people, whom in war, you covered with glory.

At the present moment, they indulge themselves in sentiments of joy, resulting from a principle, perhaps less elevated, but, exceedingly dear to their hearts, from a gratification of their affection, in beholding personally among them, the friend, the benefactor, and the father of their country.

They cannot hope, Sir, to exhibit any peculiar marks of attachment to your person; for, could they express their feelings of the most ardent and sincere gratitude, they would only repeat the sentiments, which are deeply impressed upon the hearts of all their fellow-citizens; but, in justice to themselves, they beg leave to assure you, that, in no part of the United States, are those sentiments of gratitude and affection more cordial and animated, than in the town, which, at this time, is honored with your presence.

Long, Sir, may you continue the ornament and support of these States, and may the period be late, when you shall be called to receive a reward, adequate to your virtues, which it is not in the power of your country to bestow.

To the foregoing Address, the President was pleased to reply as follows:

To the Citizens of the Town of Newburyport.

GENTLEMEN,

THE demonstrations of respect and affection which you are pleased to pay to an individual, whose highest pretension is to rank as your fellow-citizen, are of a nature too distinguished not to claim the warmest return that gratitude can make.

My endeavors to be useful to my country have been no more than the result of conscious duty. Regards, like yours, would reward services of the highest estimation and sacrifice: Yet, it is due to my feelings, that I should tell you those regards are received with esteem, and replied to with sincerity.

In visiting the town of Newburyport, I have obeyed a favorite inclination, and I am much gratified by the indulgence. In expressing a sincere wish for its prosperity, and the happiness of its inhabitants, I do justice to my own sentiments, and their merit. G. WASHINGTON.

LONDON, September 7.

SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

A Transaction which has lately taken place between the King of Sweden and his adversaries in Finland, may probably in its consequences annihilate those distinctions it has been so much the object of all civilized nations to establish; distinctions which have been found to lessen the horrors of war, whilst not one national advantage has been lost by extending kindness to those brave men, who cease to be enemies the moment they are prisoners.

A Russian officer was taken prisoner at Hogsfors, to whom his Swedish Majesty wished to give his parole; and he was desirous at the same time of shewing some civility to the Prince Labanoff, Col. of the regiment, to which the captive belonged, he ordered Baron Klingsporre, his aid-de-camp general, to write a polite letter to the Prince, and send back the officer on his parole. This was done on the 20th of July. A trumpet, accompanied by a Swedish officer, conducted the Russian prisoner. Arrived at the advanced posts of the enemy, the trumpet sounded, and they hailed; but the only answer they received was, the double discharge of arquebusses from the Cossacs and Chasseurs, and notwithstanding a second sounding of the trumpet, the signal of truce, the firing was continued. The officers and the trumpet were obliged to retire and return.

The King was still at Hogsfors, to whom they gave an account of the reception of his trumpet. His Majesty, supposing that so strange a conduct could be owing only to the usual licentiousness of the barbarous and undisciplined hords who compose the light troops of the Russian army, and that even their own officers could not restrain them, ordered Baron de Klingsporr, to write a letter to the Prince de Nassau, who commanded the Russian squadron, then stationed off Frederickshamn, to inform him of what had happened, and to send his letter to Prince Labanoff through that chanel; persuaded that with an officer like the Prince de Nassau, he had no reason to fear the violation of the laws of war.

The Baron acted according to his directions; and as the Prince de Nassau was personally known to the King, his Majesty added a complimentary postscript to the letter, in his own hand writing. The Prince thought himself under the necessity

of referring the letter to the Commander in Chief, Count Muſchin Puſchin, and therefore returned verbal compliments to the King, at the time. Nine days after, however, in return for his Majeſty's politeneſs and attention, he received a very ſingular letter, or manifeſto, written by Count Muſchin Puſchin, containing very ſevere animadverſions on the conduct of the King of Sweden; but giving no ſatisfaction reſpecting the violation of the laws of war.

At the Aſſembly of the Academie Francoiſe, held on St. Louis, day, the prize of poetry was adjudged to M. de Fontanes, for a poem on the Edict in favor of the French Proteſtants. A couplet, which related to M. Neckar, was received with unbounded applauſe—

Que les complots des cours ont trois fois exile,
Et que le voce publica trois fois retelle.

It will aſtoniſh thoſe who are acquainted with the factions that have divided the French literati, that the ſubject propoſed by the ſame learned body, for their prizes of eloquence next year, is the Eulogy of Jean Jacques Rouſſeau.

Among thoſe who ſpoke to the propoſition of M. Neckar on the new Loan, a Deputy of the Nobleſſe (whoſe name is not mentioned) propoſed to give up the half of his eſtate for ſome years to come, to the public wants.

A FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

Is now the general wiſh. In fact, is there a People on earth who deſerve it better?

The following is the propoſed arrangement for the capital:

All the inhabitants of the city of Paris to lay out their tables public, and take their repaſt before their reſpective houſes. The rich and the poor ſhall mingle, and no diſtinction of ranks appear on that happy anniverſary. The ſtreets ornamented with tapeſtry, and every other poſſible decoration. The National Guard to be diſperſed through the city for the preſervation of order. The entire capital, forming one immenſe family, will preſent a million of perſons, ſeated, as it were, at the ſame table. The ceremony of drinking to the King's health, ſhall be announced by a general diſcharge of 100 cannon, and take place at the ſame moment in every part of Paris.

In conſequence of the firſt fruits (*annates*) being ſuppreſſed in one of the national reſolutions of the 4th of Auguſt, the Pope's Nuncio diſpatched a meſſenger, on Thurſday laſt, to Rome, with the news of this fatal deciſion. Previous thereto, this Miniſter had preſented a memorial to the Aſſembly, in which he repreſented, that the duties on firſt fruits, diſpenſations, &c. amounted only to 350,000 livres annually; he likewiſe intimated his fears, that the Court of Rome, being no longer reſtrained by this ſmall tribute, might throw the trade of the country into the hands of the Engliſh; but this conſideration has had no weight.

Among other reforms propoſed in the National Aſſembly, it has been moved to have the right of ſenority ſuppreſſed, viz. That all children ſhould have an equal diviſion of the paternal eſtate; this motion has been referred to a private committee.

THE TOUR.

SALEM, November 3.

WE recollect no event that has ever taken place in this country, which has had ſo univerſal an effect in calling forth thoſe finer feelings of the heart, which conſtitute the moſt pleaſing part of human nature, as the preſent Tour of the PRESIDENT of the United States. To behold the man, whom Heaven has been pleaſed to make the inſtrument, both in a civil and military capacity, of our political ſalvation—the man, who, to the qualities of a great Soldier and Statesman, joins every amiable virtue and accompliſhment which can adorn a private ſtation—in ſhort, to ſee GENERAL WASHINGTON, appeared to be the laſt, the fondeſt wiſh of every man, woman and child, and the gratification of that wiſh inſpires but one uniform ſentiment—from every mouth we hear the ſame expreſſions, of his virtues, his benignity, his kind and paternal care of the Great Family over which he preſides.

At one o'clock, the inhabitants aſſembled in Court Street, and formed a Proceſſion, under the directions of the Marſhals for the day; and, preceded by a Band of Muſic, were conducted to the weſt end of the Main Street.

The military were formed in Federal Street, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fiſk—Captain Brown's Horſe on the right: then the Salem Cadets, Capt. Saunders; Salem artillery, Captain Lieutenant Hovey; 1ſt regiment, Col. Abbot; 5th regiment, Col. Breed.

The Preſident's arrival at the bounds of Salem, (where he was received by the Committee of arrangements) was announced by a federal diſcharge from the fort, and another from the Artillery in Federal Street. Here he quitted his carriage, and mounted a beautiful white horſe. On his nearer approach, the bells began and continued ringing for 15 minutes. The committee conducted him to the line of troops, who ſaluted him as he paſſed; and when he came on the left of the line, the firings of the artillery and muſketry took place.

From Federal Street he proceeded to the Main-Street, where the eſcort coming to open order, he paſſed through the avenue, and was received by the Selectmen, at the head of the PROCESSION, which then moved on in the following order:

Salem Cadets.
Muſic.
Selectmen.
Sheriff of Eſſex County, on horſeback.
Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, on horſeback.
THE PRESIDENT, on horſeback,
Attended by Major Jackſon, his Secretary.
Overſeers of the Poor.
Town-Treaſurer and Town-Clerk.
School Committee.
Magiſtrates and Lawyers.
Clergy.
Phyſicians.
Merchants and Traders.
Marine Society. Maſters of Veſſels.
Revenue Officers.
Continental and Militia Officers.
Strangers.
Mechanicks.
Seamen.
Laborers.
The ſeveral Schoolmaſters, each at the head of his own Scholars.

The Front of the Proceſſion having reached the Court-Houſe, the Preſident was conducted by the Selectmen and Committee into the balcony, where he paid his reſpects to the innumerable crowd who preſſed to ſee him—immediately the air rang with their acclamations—he was then ſaluted with an Ode, adapted to the occaſion, by a ſelect choir of ſingers in a temporary gallery, covered with rich Perſian carpets, and hung with damaſk curtains. After which, he received the affectionate addreſs of the town, to which he returned a kind and elegant anſwer. The Cadets then eſcorted him to his reſidence in WASHINGTON STREET; after which, they fired a ſalute, and having received the thanks of the Preſident by his Secretary, for their ſervices, were diſmiſſed.

At dark, the Court-Houſe was beautifully illuminated, and made a moſt elegant appearance. The diſpoſition of the lights did credit to the perſon who ſuperintended this buſineſs.

In the evening there was a brilliant Aſſembly at Concert Hall, which the Preſident honored with his preſence. As he came from the door to his carriage, 13 beautiful rockets appeared at once in the air, and 13 others when he alighted at the door of the Hall—theſe had a moſt pleaſing effect. When he retired from the company—which was at an early hour, the ſame compliment was again paid him.

The Preſident appeared to be perfectly ſatisfied with every thing which took place. He declared to thoſe who attended him, that he wanted words to expreſs his gratitude for the attentions he had received. He was particularly gratified by the military exhibition—ſpoke handſome ly of the appearance of the militia, and of their firings—of the Artillery, whoſe conduct was highly applauded—and paſſed ſome very flattering compliments on the Cadets (which is undoubtedly the beſt diſciplined light corps in the United States) who acted as his eſcort, and were therefore more immediately under his obſervation. He was highly delighted with the company at the Hall in the evening—the numbers and brilliancy of the ladies far exceeded his expectation.

Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, the Preſident ſat off on his journey eaſtward, eſcorted by Capt. Oſgood's and Capt. Brown's horſe, and accompanied by many reſpectable gentlemen. To gratify the people, he rode out of town on horſeback. Eſſex Bridge was beautifully dreſſed with the flags of different nations; and the cavalcade paſſed it free of toll. In Ipſwich, the Preſident paſſed Col. Wade's regiment which was under arms.—He arrived at Newburyport about 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, where he was received in a very reſpectful manner: The inhabitants formed a decent proceſſion—the military were under arms—an addreſs was preſented by the town—fire works were diſplayed in the evening, and the joy of the inhabitants was extreme—and their hoſpitality equal to their joy—for all who came into the town on the occaſion, man and beaſt, were provided for gratis.

Saturday morning the Preſident ſat off for Portsmouth. He reached the bounds of New-Hampſhire, about ten o'clock, where he diſmounted and politely took leave of his eſcort; then, paſſing through them, was received by the Firſt Magiſtrate of Newhampſhire, at the head of about 300 cavalry, accompanied by many public and private characters. They then proceeded on rapidly for Portſmouth, where we underſtand great preparations had been made by the inhabitants to demonſtrate their love and veneration for the Preſident of the United States.

Long may this great and good man be continued a bleſſing to America in particular—and may his exemplary virtues promote the happineſs of mankind at large!

When he had paſſed Eſſex bridge, he diſmounted, and returned to the draw to examine its mechaniſm, which was raiſed for that purpoſe.

As he paſſed thro Beverly, he viſited the Cotton Manufactory in that place. He was ſhewn, in the lower ſtory, a jenny of 84 ſpindles, upon which ſome of the manufacturers were ſpinning warp; and 3 or 4 other jennies, upon which they were ſpinning weft; and about a dozen looms, upon which they were weaving cotton denim, thickſett, corduroys, velveret, &c. In the middle ſtory were ſeen a roping jenny of 42 ſpindles; and a machine on which a perſon uſually doubles and twiſts in a day, a cotton warp of 50 yards. In the upper ſtory were exhibited the buſineſs of carding, warping, and cutting; and in a contiguous building, that of dreſſing on the ſtove. The whole evincing ſuch proofs of induſtry, ingenuity and improvement, as afforded that illuſtrious Patron of the arts (who was himſelf clothed in a ſuit of American manufacture) the higheſt ſatisfaction.

The quantity of goods made there, amounts, according to information, to about 10,000 yards. Theſe goods are moſtly of a coarſe fabric—the firſt eſſays of our countrymen in learning the art—but they have been found by frequent trials to be remarkably ſtrong and durable—thoſe lately woven will probably be equally handſome with foreign manufacture of that kind, and ſuperior in every other reſpect.

NEWBURYPORT, NOVEMBER 4.

Friday laſt the beloved PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES made his entry into this town; and never did a perſon appear here, who more largely ſhared the affection and eſteem of its citizens—He was eſcorted here by two companies of cavalry, from Ipſwich and Andover, Marſhal Jackſon, the High Sheriff of the county of Eſſex, the Hon. Triſtam Dalton, Eſq. Major General Titcomb, and a number of other officers, as well as ſeveral gentlemen from this and the neighboring towns.—On his drawing near, he was ſaluted with 13 diſcharges from the artillery; after which a number of young gentlemen placed themſelves before him, and ſang as follows:

HE comes! He comes! the HERO comes!
Sound, ſound your trumpets, beat, beat, your drums:
From port to port let cannons roar,
He's welcome to New-England's, ſhore,

Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome to New-England's, ſhore!

Prepare! prepare! your ſongs prepare!
Loud! loudly rend the echoing air:
From pole to pole, his praiſe reſound,
For virtue is with glory crown'd.

Virtue, virtue, virtue, virtue,
Virtue is with glory crown'd!

The lines in the firſt verſe, which call for the beating of drums and roaring of cannon, were inſtantly obeyed after the pronunciation of each word; and to the vocal was joined all the inſtrumental muſic in both choruſes, which were repeated:—Then THE PRESIDENT, preceded by the ſeveral companies of militia and artillery of this town, the muſicians, Select-men, High Sheriff, and Marſhal Jackſon, paſſed the Miniſters, Phyſicians, Lawyers, Magiſtrates, Town-officers, Marine Society, Tradeſmen and Manufacturers, Captains of veſſels, Sailors, School-maſters, with their Scholars, &c. &c. who had paraded and opened on the right and left for that purpoſe; each of whom as the Preſident paſſed, cloſed and joined the proceſſion, which was terminated by about 420 ſcholars, all with quills in their hands, headed by their preceptors. Their motto, "*We are the free born ſubjects of the United States.*"

After the PRESIDENT had arrived at the houſe prepared for his reception, a feu-de-joy was fired by the ſeveral companies of militia; and in the evening ſome fire-works and excellent rockets were played off oppoſite thereto. Much praiſe is due to the citizens off Newburyport, and others, aſſembled on the occaſion, for their orderly behaviour through the day and evening.

Saturday morning the PRESIDENT ſat out for Portſmouth under the ſame eſcort which conducted him to this town, to which were added a large number of military and other gentlemen of Newburyport, who accompanied him to the line of New-Hampſhire, where he was met by his Excellency General Sullivan, Preſident of the State of New-Hampſhire, with four companies of light horſe, who conducted him to Portſmouth.

The PRESIDENT paſſed through the towns of Ameſbury and Saliſbury, where ſeveral companies of militia were paraded, which ſaluted as he paſſed.

The Marine Society of this town prepared and decorated a handſome barge, for the purpoſe of carrying the PRESIDENT acroſs Merrimack river which was previouſly ſent (commanded by one of the ſociety) oppoſite to Ameſbury ferry, where it waited his arrival. The barge-men were all dreſſed in white.

On the PRESIDENT's croſſing the river at Ameſbury, he was paid, by Capt. Joſeph A. de Murrietta, of Teneriffe, the ſalute of his Nation [21 guns] his ſhip being elegantly dreſſed. We cannot but admire, among the many amiable traits in the PRESIDENT's character, that of his politeneſs to foreigners, which was repeated on this occaſion.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. EDITOR,

I LATELY received a letter from an inhabitant of the planet Jupiter, written in the ancient Hebrew language, which I have carefully tranſlated into Engliſh, as literally as the different idioms of thoſe languages will admit. Since the writer ſeems deſirous to eſtabliſh a correſpondence, I wiſh you to publiſh this letter, if not inconſiſtent with the plan of your uſeful and inſtructive Gazette; and I would requeſt ſome one, who has more leiſure and greater abilities to anſwer it. Should an anſwer appear in your paper, I will undertake that it ſhall be immediately tranſlated into Hebrew and tranſmitted without delay to the planet Jupiter; and I doubt not but a correſpondence may be kept up, which will be uſeful to mankind.

To one of the INHABITANTS of the EARTH, if any there be.

BROTHER EXISTENCE,

AM I right in my conjecture? Is that little world, the Earth, inhabited? If ſo, I am deſirous to know by what kind of beings. This is therefore to requeſt thee, O being, into whoſe hands this may fall, that thou wouldeſt give unto me a true account of thy race. Tell me, O inhabitant of the third planet, who thou art.—I ſuppoſe thou haſt a body—Is it made of fire, mud, or water; or is it only conſolidated ſmoke? No doubt all ye inhabitants of the earth, how many ſoever there be, ſprang from the one only Great: but when did ye begin to exiſt? Knoweſt thou, O being, thine origin? If thou haſt a ſpirit within thee, how doſt thou feed it? Are the funnels of thy ſoul continually open, to receive the ſtreams of knowledge from the full bottles of nature? Has the great Auleeim given the a fine ſtrainer, through which thou mayeſt ſtrain thy ſoul's good? or doſt thou pour in the ſcum, and lees all together? Art thou happy, or art thou in the ſcouring tub of affliction? I know not what to aſk of thee, or how to aſk: leſt thou ſhouldſt not be able to comprehend my words. Epiſtolize unto me, O being; that I may know what to call thee. Lift up now thine eyes if thou haſt any, and ſee: Let the all piercing rays of truth diſpel the miſt which peradventure darkeneth the eyes of thy ſoul; that thou mayeſt underſtand. That world on which thy race dwelleth receiveth light from yonder blazing Sun, kindled by the breath of the Eternal; but do not think for thy world only, for ours alſo. Great Jupiter, where I, with innumerable millions dwell, from the ſame fountain receiveth light; and from the ſame ſource, exiſtence. Seeſt thou this magnificent world? Peradventure thou ſeeſt, but believeſt not in its greatneſs, and the myriads of beings that dwell here. Know then that from one dwelling on the great planet Jupiter thou receiveſt this: Unto him, therefore direct thy epiſtle; and let him know what thou art, and what thou knoweſt. If ye, O ſons of the earth, know more than we, inſtruct us; for knowledge is the pillar of happineſs, and the ſupport of immortality; if leſs ye have drank of Nature's fathomleſs ocean, from us, then receive an additional ſtream, and anſwer the requeſt of JOVICULARIS.

NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXVI.

Say not thou, what is the cauſe that the former days were better than theſe? for thou doſt not enquire wiſely concerning this.
SOLOMON.

PASSION, rather than REASON, is the ſource of complaint—"The golden age, is never the *preſent* age"—but a little attention to the experience of mankind muſt convince every perſon, that as on the one hand, no age of the world is exempted from trouble—ſo on the other, ſome peculiar circumſtances ſhew that happineſs is not confined to any particular period. Mankind are ſo apt to be more affected with pain than pleaſure, that *preſent* inquietudes excite clamors and complaints, while in contemplating the *paſt*, the ſmooth current of enjoyment only, employs our imaginations.

Human exiſtence is full of inequalities: One age exceeds a former in one reſpect, and falls below a ſucceeding, in another: But whatever the fancies of the poet may imagine, or the uneaſy temper of the reſtleſs may conceive of former golden eras, certain it is that no man now *exiſting* regrets that he was not born a thouſand years ago. A ſlight retroſpect of paſt ages will ſerve to ſilence a ſpirit of complaint; and their compariſon with the preſent will ſerve to ſhew that the condition of civilized humanity is unſpeakably more eligible than it was at any preceding date. Under the moſt celebrated ſyſtem of government among the ancient Greeks, their legiſlators encouraged *thieving*.

Alexander's prodigality has never been paralelled. The ſum which he expended on *Hephæſtion's* funeral was ſo great that 'tis a queſtion whether at that time the revenue of the world could afford it: And what were his victories, but the progreſs of a madman through the world, more terrible than a hoſt of wild beaſts. What a liſt of crimes diſgrace the Jewiſh hiſtory! What puniſhments did their cruelty invent, and inflict upon their captives! If we advert to the Roman Empire, even in its meridian ſplendor, while ſovereigns of the world, will the compariſon ſuffer? Under TITUS, that was for the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition cried up, by the Roman people, as the *Jewel of the World*, 500 perſons were daily crucified before the walls of Jeruſalem, during the hotteſt of the ſiege of that devoted city.—The devaſtations, perſecutions, robberies, murders, and miſeries brought upon mankind by the proud miſtreſs of the world, are not to be equalled by any ſubſequent tranſactions: *Licinius Lucullus* put 20000 priſoners to the ſword, contrary to the articles of capitulation; and the unjuſtly celebrated *Auguſtus*, was an inhuman butcher, who at one time in *Peruſia*, ſacrificed 300 of the principal citizens at the altar of his uncle *Julius Cæſar*—His maſſacres and proſcriptions have rendered his name juſtly execrable. *Sylla* took 24000 of the conquered party to mercy; but not willing to truſt them afterwards, in the hearing of the Senate, cut them to pieces. But it is impoſſible to detail all their cruelties, which were not confined to a particular ſpot—the whole world felt the weight of their power.

The *inſatiable avarice* of former ages outwent, if poſſible, their cruelty. Accuſations were not for crimes, but for wealth: Neither perſons, towns, or temples eſcaped this rapacity. *Marcus Antoninus*, in one year, raiſed from the Leſſer Aſia only 20000 talents, an amazing ſum! Their luxury, their gluttony, intemperance, and debauchery, were carried to a height of refinement that we can ſcarcely form any idea of. If we deſcend to ſucceeding times, how wretched was the fate of mankind during the dark ages of bigotry and ſuperſtition, which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire? How many did the jaws of perſecution devour, for even a ſuppoſed difference of opinion. How debaſed and ſunk was human nature, when the fiat of a prieſt, gave law to States and Empires! Surely thoſe who ſay the *former* times were better than the preſent, do not enquire wiſely concerning theſe things. Ignorance was the fruitful ſource of all thoſe calamities. How powerful ſhould ſuch examples prove to theſe States, to induce them to diffuſe the rays of knowledge among the people? Former tyrannies were founded on pre-exiſting ignorance. America muſt loſe her information before ſhe can be enſlaved: While ſhe remains *enlightened* ſhe ever will be *free*.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBR 14.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, THE PRESIDENT of the United States returned to this city in perfect health, from his tour thro the Eaſtern States.

This event was announced by a federal ſalute from the Battery.

THE PRESIDENT left Portſmouth laſt week on Wedneſday—his rout was thro *Exeter, Haverhill, Lexington, Watertown, &c.* to *Hartford*.

There is a variety of incidents that attend the tour of the Preſident, which muſt fill every patriotic mind with peculiar pleaſure: Independent of that perſonal reſpect which is paid to him as a Man, there is an invariable reference in all the addreſſes, to his political ſituation, and that Conſtitution over whoſe adminiſtration he preſides. Theſe national ſentiments are univerſally reiterated—and plainly prove that the people are united in their hopes and expectations of public freedom, peace and happineſs from the general government.

Tueſday evening laſt the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the Nations of Indians, ſouth of the river Ohio, returned to this city.

We learn that Mr. M'Gillivray, who, with between one and two thouſand Indians met the Commiſſioners at Rocklanding, declived acceding to the terms propoſed to him; but that all the other Chiefs appeared extremely deſirous of being at peace with the United States.

Notwithſtanding a Treaty has not been concluded with the Creeks, yet the ſtrongeſt aſſurances were given by Mr. M'Gillivray, and all the head men preſent, that no hoſtilities ſhould be committed on the part of their Natiot. The Supreme Executive of Georgia were alſo taking meaſures to prevent aggreſſions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that State.

We are happy to inform the public that all the other Nations bordering on the ſouthern States continue in perfect peace and amity with the United States. The Commiſſioners ſent friendly meſſages to all the Nations comprehended within the limits of their commiſſion. They ſaw Piomingo, the Chickaſaw Chief, at Richmond, in Virginia, and delivered to him a copy of the talk which they had previouſly ſent to his nation.

On Wedneſday laſt was held the annual meeting of the German Society of this city. An oration in the German language was delivered on the occaſion, by Mr. WILMERDING: Alſo an Engliſh oration by Mr. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, at the Dutch Lutheran Church. The ſubjects were choſen with judgement; and the ſpeakers acquitted themſelves to the full approbation of a numerous audience.

The time to pull down, and deſtroy, is now paſt—As it was ONCE deſignative of the higheſt patriotiſm to overturn thoſe ſyſtems which were found incompatible with that Independence which the United States had aſſumed—ſo NOW it is equally their duty to build up, ſtrengthen and ſupport a Conſtitution, with which is inſeparably connected all that is dear and valuable to us as citizens and freemen. This ſentiment appears to pervade the minds of the people, and muſt ſtrengthen the hands, and encourage the hearts of our civil rulers, while it inſpires with pleaſure the hearts of every real friend to the United States.

EXTRACT.

The ſerene acts of beneficence—the ſmall and ſtill voice of goodneſs are neither accompanied by noiſe nor oſtentation—It is uproar and tumult, rather the tumbling of ſack'd cities—the ſhrieks of raviſh'd matrons, and the groans of dying nations, that fill the trump of fame, and give birth to your heroes. Men of power and ambition find diſtinction and glory, very readily attainable in this way—as it is incomparably more eaſy to deſtroy, than to create—to give death, than to give life—to pull down, than to build up—to bring devaſtation and miſery, rather than plenty, and peace, and proſperity upon earth: But are not mankind as blind to their own intereſt, as unjuſt, and iniquitous, in giving glory, where ſhame alone is due? They are undoubtedly—for they hereby become at once the dupes, and victims of their own folly. Praiſe a child for his genius in pranks of miſchief and malevolence, and you quicken him in the direct road to the gallows: It is juſt ſo that this wiſe world has bred up its heroic reprobates, by aſcribing honor and acclamation to deeds that called loudly for execration, infamy, and the gibbet.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.
NOVEMBER 14.

Jamaica Spirits,	5/3.
Antigua Rum,	4/9.
St. Croix, do.	4/6.
Country, do.	2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2. *a* 2/3.
Brandy,	5/9. *a* 6/.
Geneva,	5/.
Do. in caſes,	28/. *a* 29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	3/.
Pimento,	2/2. *a* 2/.
Coffee,	1/8. *a* 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. *a* 6/.
Do. French,	18/.
Rice,	24/. *a* 23/.
Superfine Flour,	43/. *a* 44/.
Common do.	39/. *a* 40/.
Rye do.	25/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	4/9. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. *a* 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. *a* 50/.
Pork, firſt quality,	81/6.
Oats,	1/7.
Flax-ſeed,	5/.
Ship bread per cwt.	21/.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. *a* 30l.
Do. bloomery,	25l. *a* 26l.
Swedes do.	45l.
Ruſſia do.	30l.
Pig-iron,	8l 10/. *a* 9l.
German ſteel, per lb.	9*d*.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	12*d*.
Do. do. do. 6d.	11*d*.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½*d*.
Do. do. do. 10d.	
Do. do. do. 12d.	7½*d* *a* 8½*d*.
Do. do. do. 20d	
Do. do. do, 24d.	
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. *a* 40l.
Pearl aſh,	48l *a* 50l.
Becs-wax per lb.	2/8.
Mackarel per barr.	26/. *a* 30/.
Herrings,	16/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	20*d*.
Dominico, do.	9*d*.
Honduras, do.	7*d*.
Logwood unchipped, per ton.	8l.
Do. chipped.	14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10/.
1 inch do.	5l.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10/.
1 inch do.	4l.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10/
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do.	18/
Butt white oak ſtaves,	35/.
Pipe do. do.	9l.
Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading,	8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5/.
Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5/.
Do. French do.	5l.
Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
White oak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10*d*.
Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Fuſtick,	10l.
Beaver, per lb.	12/. *a* 16/.
Otter per ſkin,	9/. 32/.
Grey fox,	4/7.
Martin,	4/10
Racoon,	3/6 *a* 7/6.
Muſkrat,	10*d*. *a* 14*d*.
Beaver hats,	64/.
Caſtor do.	48/.
Chocolate,	14*d*.
Cocoa,	70/. *a* 80/.
Cotton,	2/6.
Tar, pr. barr.	18/.
Pitch,	16/.
Turpentine,	16/.
Tobacco, James River,	4*d*. *a* 3½*d*.
Do. York,	4*d*. *a* 3½*d*.
Do. Rappahanock,	2*d* *a* 3½*d*.
Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½*d*.
Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2*d* *a* 3½*d*.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60/.
Do. bars,	68/.
Do. Shot,	68/.
Red lead,	68/.
White do. dry,	95/.
White do. in oil,	5l. 12/.
Salt-petre hams,	7½*d*.
Spermaceti candles,	3/.
Mould do.	11*d*. *a* 1/.
Tallow dipt,	9½*d*.
Soap,	5*d*. *a* 8*d*.
Caſtile ſoap,	9*d*. *a* 10*d*.
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15*d*.
Country do.	5*d*.
Butter,	1/.
Hyſon tea,	11/. *a* 12/.
Sequin do.	6/6.
Bohea do.	2/3. *a* 2/4.
Ginſeng,	3/. *a* 4/6.
Starch Poland,	7*d*.
Snuff,	2/3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3/6.
Liverpool do.	2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. *a* 90l.
Port,	46l.
Liſbon, pr. gal.	5/.
Teneriff,	4/.
Fyall,	3/3.
Dutch gnn-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Nail rods, pr. ton,	36l.
Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4/.
Whale do. pr. barrel,	50/. *a* 56/.
Spermaceti do,	6l.
Shake-down hhds.	3/6

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In the 25th line of the Addreſs of the Cincinnati to the Preſident, for virtue *read* virtues, *and inſert the word* again *after the word* them. *In the 36th line, for* paternal *read* fraternal. *And in the anſwer, for* paternal *read* fraternal.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER X.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 16, 1780.

SIR,

THE tenth head of inquiry is, "*How great "is the force of America? The number of men? "Their discipline, &c. from the commencement of "the troubles? Is there a good supply of warlike "stores? Are these to be found partly or entirely in "America? Or must they be imported?*"

THE force of America consists of a regular army, and of a militia: The regular army has been various at different times. The first regular army, which was formed in April, 1775, was enlisted for six months only; the next was enlisted for one year; the next for three years; the last period expired last February. At each of these periods, between the expiration of a term of enlistment, and the formation of a new army, the English have given themselves airs of triumph, and have done some brilliant exploits. In the winter of 1775-6, indeed, they were in Boston; and although our army, after the expiration of the first period of enlistment for six months, was reduced to a small number, yet the English were not in a condition to attempt any thing. In the winter of 1776-7, after the expiration of the second term of enlistment, and before the new army was brought together, the English marched thro' the Jersies. After the expiration of the last term of enlistment, which was for three years, and ended last January or February, the English went to their old exultations again, and undertook the expedition to Charlestown. In the course of the last spring and summer, however, it seems the army has been renewed; and they are now enlisted in general, during the war.

To state the numbers of the regular army according to the establishment, that is, according to the number of regiments at their full complement, I suppose the continental army has sometimes amounted to fourscore thousand men. But the American regiments have not often been full, any more than the English. There are in the war office at Philadelphia, regular monthly returns of the army, from 1775 to this day, but I am not able from memory, to give any accurate account of them; it is sufficient to say, that the American regular army has been generally superior to that of the English; and it would not be good policy to keep a larger army, unless we had a prospect of putting an end to the British power in America by it. But this, without a naval superiority, is very difficult, if not impracticable: The English take possession of a sea-port town, fortify it in the strongest manner, and cover it with the guns of their men of war, so that our army can not come at it. If France or Spain should co-operate with us so far as to send ships enough to maintain the superiority at sea, it would not require many years, perhaps not may months, to exterminate the English from the United States. But this policy those courts have not adopted, which is a little surprizing, because it is obvious, that by captivating the British fleet and army in America, the most decisive blow would be given to their power, which can possibly be given in any quarter of the globe.

What number of troops General Washington has at this time under his immediate command, I am not able precisely to say: I presume, however, that he has not less than twenty thousand men, besides the French troops under the Comte de Rochambeau. Nor am I able to say, how many General Gates has to the southward.

But besides the regular army, we are to consider the militia. Several of the colonies were formed into a militia, from the beginning of their settlement. After the commencement of this war, all the others followed their example, and made laws, by which all the inhabitants of America are now enrolled in a militia, which may be computed at five hundred thousand men. But these are scattered over a territory of one hundred and fifty miles in breadth, and at least fifteen hundred miles in length, lying all along upon the sea-coast. This gives the English the advantage, by means of their superiority at sea, to remove suddenly and easily from one part of the continent to another, as from Boston to New-York, from New-York to Rhode-Island, from New-York to Chesapeak or Delaware Bay, or to Savannah or Charlestown, and the Americans the disadvantage, of not being able to march either the regular army or the militia, to such vast distances, without immense expence of money and time. This puts it in the power of the English to take so many of our sea-port towns; but not to make any long and successful marches into the interior country, or make any permanent establishment there.

As to discipline, in the beginning of the war there was very little, either among the militia or the regular troops. The American officers have, however, been industrious; they have had the advantage of reading all the books which have any reputation, concerning military science; they have had the example of their enemies, the British officers, before their eyes a long time, indeed from the year 1768; and they have had the honor of being joined by British, German, French, Prussian, and Polish officers, of infantry and cavalry, of artillery, and engineering; so that the art of war is now as well understood in the American army, and military discipline is now carried to as great perfection, as in any country whatever.

As to a supply of warlike stores: at the commencement of hostilities, the Americans had neither cannon, arms, or ammunition, but in such contemptible quantities as distressed them beyond description; and they have all along been straightened, at times, by a scarcity of those articles, and are to this day.

They have, however, at present, an ample field artillery; they have arms and powder; and they can never be again absolutely destitute, because the manufactures of all sorts of arms, of cannon of all sorts, of salt petre and powder, have been introduced and established. These manufactures, although very good, are very dear, and it is very difficult to make enough for so constant and so great a consumption. Quantities of these articles are imported every year; and it is certain they can be imported and paid for, by American produce, cheaper than they can be made.

But the Americans, to make their system perfect, want five hundred thousand stands of arms, that is, one at least for every militia man, with powder, ball, and accoutrements in proportion. This, however, is rather to be wished for than expected. The French Fleet carried arms to America: and if the communication between America and France and Spain should become more frequent, by frigates and men of war, and especially if this Republic should be compelled into a war with England, America will probably never again suffer much from the want of arms or ammunition.

The English began the war against the Northern Colonies: Here they found the effects of ancient militia laws; they found a numerous and hardy militia, who fought and defeated them upon many occasions. They then thought it necessary to abandon these and fall upon the middle Colonies, whose militia had not been so long formed: However, after several years experience, they found they were not able to do any thing to the purpose against them. They have lastly conceived the design of attacking the Southern Colonies: Here the white people, and consequently the militia, are not so numerous, and have not yet been used to war: here therefore, they have had some apparent successes; but they will find in the end their own destruction in these very successes. The climate will devour their men; their first successes will embolden them to rash enterprises; the people there will become inured to war, and will finally totally destroy them: For as to the silly gasconade of bringing the Southern Colonies to submission there is not even a possibility of it. The people of those States are as firm in principle, and as determined in their tempers, against the designs of the English, as the Middle or Northern States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

ANECDOTE.

CROMWELL sent his Excellency LOCKHART to France, with the title of Ambassador, where he was received with all the honors due to his rank. One day the old Marshal Villeroy, Governor to Louis XIV. asking this Englishman why Cromwell, instead of taking the title of Protector, had not got himself declared King. "Monsieur," replied Lockhart, "we know the extent of the prerogatives of a King, and limit them accordingly; but we are ignorant of those of a Protector."—Lockhart was right; new titles are necessary to new power.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

A STATEMENT *of the* ANTICIPATION *of* MONIES *on the* Public Credit, *by the late* Commissioners *of the* Board *of* Treasury, *on the 11th of September*, 1789.

THE Register having accurately stated the account of warrants, drawn by the late Commissioners of the Board of Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, and having examined the amount of monies actually received by the said Treasurer, certifies, that the excess of warrants drawn beyond the said Treasurer's actual receipts, amounts to the sum of one hundred eighty-nine thousand, nine hundred and six dollars, thirty-four ninetieths. Dollars, 189,906 38-100ths.

Of this sum thus anticipated on the public credit,

34,657 67	Warrants have been issued to the Officers of the civil list on account of their salaries for the year 1789:
and 25,575 34	Ditto in payment for cloathing and rations, and is a part of the sum estimated by the Secretary of the War Department, for pay, cloathing, rations, and other expenses of the army establishment, for the year 1789:
129,673 27	Ditto, to Contractors for Provisions, Indian Treaties, and for other services of the United States.

189,906 38

With respect to this last sum of 129,673 27

the Register observes, That there remained in the hands of the Receivers of Taxes at the date of their last respective settlements at the treasury, certain balances which the Commissioners of the late Board of Treasury have since drawn for, in favor of the Treasurer, and would appear as having been paid by them, had their Accounts been rendered to the 11th September, 1789.

It is presumed therefore, that the Anticipation will be lessened, the amount of those balances being 30,260 10

Dollars, 99,413 17

There will then remain to be provided for (besides the anticipations for the Civil List and War Department, afore-mentioned) the sum of ninety-nine thousand, four hundred, and thirteen dollars, twenty-six hundredths. It is presumed no possible inquiry can arise to the public by making this provision; because the Treasurers accounts, and the accounts of the Receivers of Taxes will undergo examination by the present officers of the Treasury, when any surplusage beyond such particular grant which Congress may be pleased to make, will be duly shewn.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

ESTIMATE *of the* AMOUNT *of* PENSIONS *for the* INVALIDS.

TAKEN from Returns, dated		Dolls. 90ths.
March 7th, 1789,	New-Hampshire,	3,170
March 7th, 1789,	Massachusetts,	7,699 30
May 24th, 1789,	Connecticut,	7,302 45
Jan. 1st, 1789,	New-York,	15,246
Feb. 2d, 1789,	New-Jersey,	4,733 6
July 5th, 1786,	Pennsylvania,	11,220 30
For 1787,	Virginia,	9,276 60
Conjectural. States from which there are no Returns.	Suppose Rhode-Island and Delaware nearly equal to New-Hamshire.	3,170
	Maryland equal to Connect. say	7,000
	N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia, nearly equal to N. York, N. Jersey and Connec.	27,200
		96,017 81

War-Office of the United States, Sept. 17th, 1789.

(Signed) H. KNOX.

To the Honorable the SECRETATY *of the* TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

Copy of the original on file,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SECRETARY of the TREASURY, in obedience to the order of the House, of the 23d of September, 1789, respectfully submits the settlement therein required, together with one of the whole Anticipation on the Taxes made by the late Superintendant of Finance, at the time of resigning his office; on which, a balance appears due of 93,463 29-90ths. dollars.

This debt has constantly been considered on the part of the United States, as an actual specie claim; and nothing but the low state of the Treasury, has hitherto prevented the Claimants under it from receiving the same payment, as appears to have been made to other creditors of the same class. It may be further proper to observe, that the chief part of the balance above stated, was intended to have been paid from the specie quota, due from the State of New-York, but that the said State have discharged the whole sum in specie, due on former requisitions; and the monies arising therefrom, having been applied to the more pressing, general exigencies of the union, the claimants have now no other prospect of relief, but what may be derived from the National Treasury.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

September 25th, 1789.

STATE *of the* ANTICIPATION *of the* TAXES *by the* SUPERINTENDANT *of* FINANCE.

	Dol. 90ths.
ON *William Whipple*, receiver for the State of New-Hampshire—	
For an order in favor of Major-General *Sullivan*, dated the 24th January, 1784.	1,300
Ditto Brigadier-General *Moses Hazen*, dated the 24th January, 1784,	2,887 72
Ditto Capt. *Olivie*, dated 6th March, 1784,	406 26
Ditto Capt. *Philip Leibert*, ditto,	105 17
Ditto Lieut. *Germaine Dienne*, ditto,	85
Ditto Capt. *Anthony Selin*, 8th ditto,	219 5
On *James Lovell*, Receiver for the State of Massachusetts—	
For an Order in favor of *John Langdon*, Continental Agent at Portsmouth, dated the 4th of August, 1784,	5,000
Ditto *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th September, 1784,	5,000
On *George Olney*, Receiver for the State of Rhode-Island—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	3,000
On *Hezekiah Merrill*, Receiver for the State of Connecticut—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	3,000
On *Thomas Tillotson*, Receiver for New-York—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	50,000
Ditto of *Abraham Skinner*, late Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	38,892 15
On *William C. Houston*, Receiver for the State of New-Jersey—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	5,000
On *William Geddes*, Receiver for the State of Delaware—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	5,000
On *Benjamin Harwood*, Receiver for the State of Maryland—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	9,000
On *George Webb*, Receiver for the State of Virginia—	
For an Order in favor of *Timothy Pickering*, Quartermaster-General, dated the 30th of September, 1784,	25,000
Total,	158,196 15
Deduct so much thereof paid,	60,432 76
Leaves unpaid,	93,463 29

TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

Register's Office 24th September, 1789.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

ANECDOTE.

THE ABBE DE BOISROBERT being one morning with the Cardinal RICHLIEU, said several disagreeable things of a certain magistrate of the first order, and attributed to him much ridicule: a little valet de chambre took it in his head to say to him, "Monsieur l'Abbe, take care what you say; I give you notice that I will inform M**** of it, to whom I am greatly attached, because he is my relation."—"Friend," replied the Abbe, "tell M**** whatever you please; on my part I will inform him that you *pretend to be his relation.*"

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